

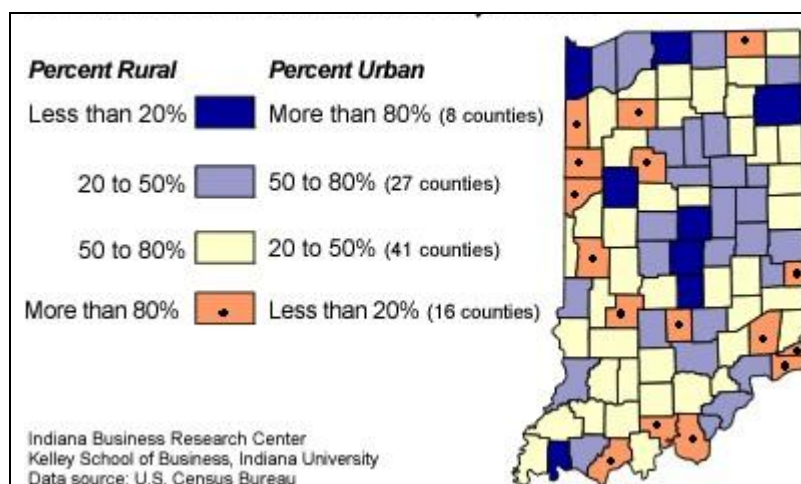
Question 1

What are the socio-demographic characteristics of the general population in Indiana?

Description of Indiana's Population

Indiana is a state dominated by agriculture and manufacturing with a land area of 35,867 square miles. Most of the state's areas are considered rural, with several urban centers located throughout the state (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Indiana's Urban and Rural Areas, 2000



Based on the United States Census 2000, the state of Indiana had a population of 6,080,485, which equated to an average population density of 169.5 people per square mile (in comparison to 79.6 persons per square mile for the U.S.¹). Between 1990 and 2000, the state's population increased by over 536,000 people, or 9.7%, compared to a population increase of 13.1% for the nation as a whole.²

In 2003, the U.S. Census Bureau³ issued an updated estimate for the state's population size. Based on this estimate, the state of Indiana had a population of 6,195,643 as of July 2003 with an average population density of 172.7 people per square mile. The state

¹ Census 2000, Census Bureau

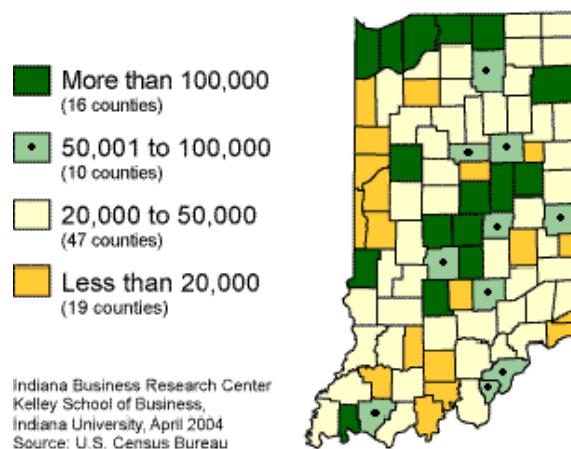
² Includes the population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia

³ American Community Profile Survey, Census Bureau, 2003

remained ranked 14th in the nation in population size, the same position it had in the U.S Census 1990.

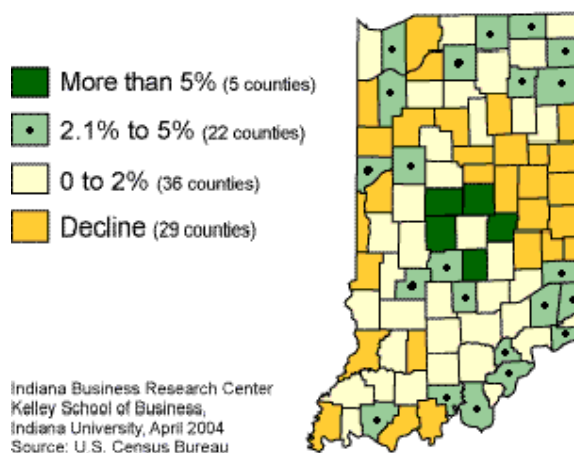
Indiana is comprised of 92 counties (Figure 2). The least populated county in the state is Ohio County in Southeastern Indiana, with 5,732 residents. The most populated one is Marion County in Central Indiana with 863,251 residents. The five largest cities in the state are Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evansville, South Bend and Gary. Figure 2 shows counties by population category. The little over half of all counties (47) have populations between 20,000 and 50,000.

Figure 2 Indiana's Most Populous Counties, April, 2000 to July, 2003



The percent change in population by county from April, 2000 to July, 2003 is displayed in Figure 3. Only 5 counties experienced an increase in population of 5 % or more. In contrast, 29 counties declined in population during this time period.

Figure 3: Percent Change in Population, April, 2000 to July, 2003

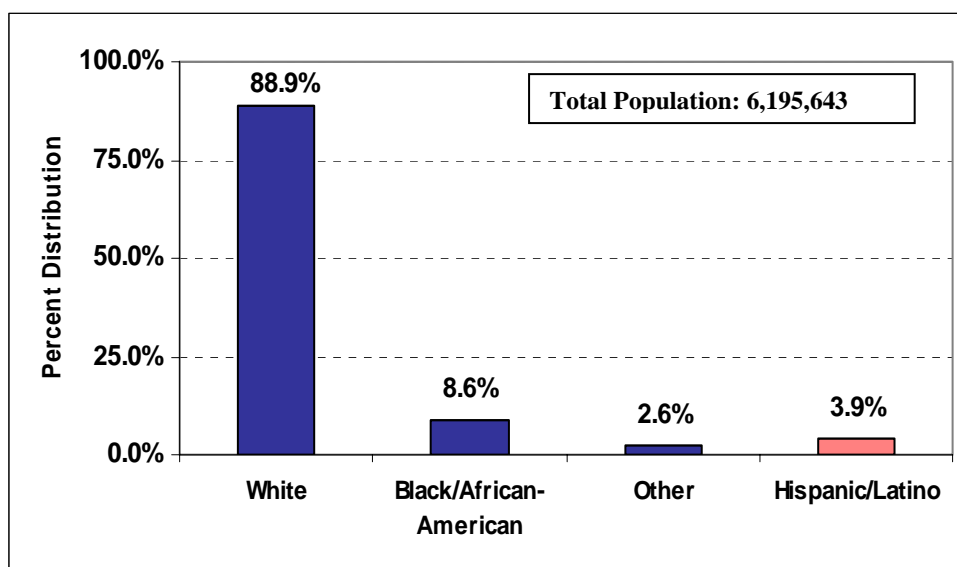


Racial and Ethnic Distribution

Racial and ethnic backgrounds are separate designations under which U.S. citizens, resident aliens, and other eligible non-citizens are categorized. Ethnicity includes Hispanic/Latino or Not Hispanic/Latino. Racial categories include American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and White. Hispanics include all races. For a complete definition for each racial and ethnic category see Appendix A.

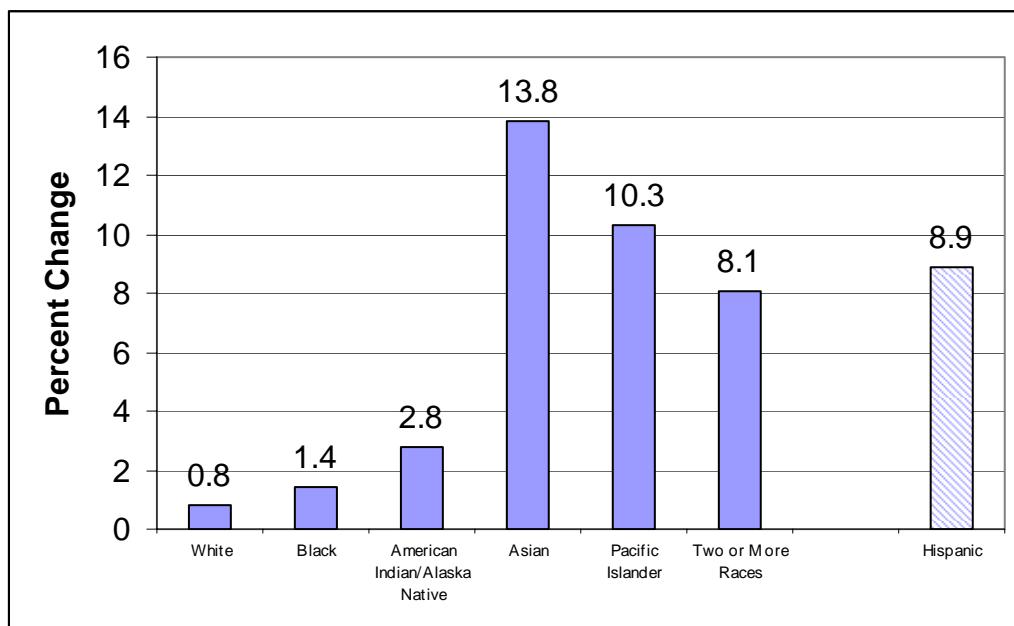
The majority of Indiana's population is white (87.1%), followed by African-Americans (8.7%), Asian-Americans (1.4%) and American Indians and Alaska Natives (0.8%). The state's population is overwhelmingly Non-Hispanic (96.0%) with a small, but fast growing, Hispanic minority (3.9%; Figure 4).

Figure 4: Racial and Ethnic Composition of Indiana's Population, 2003



The Hispanic part of the population (3.9%) covers all races. The overwhelming majority of Indiana's 6.195 million people (96.1%) are Non-Hispanic.

Figure 5: Indiana's Population Growth by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2000 to 2002

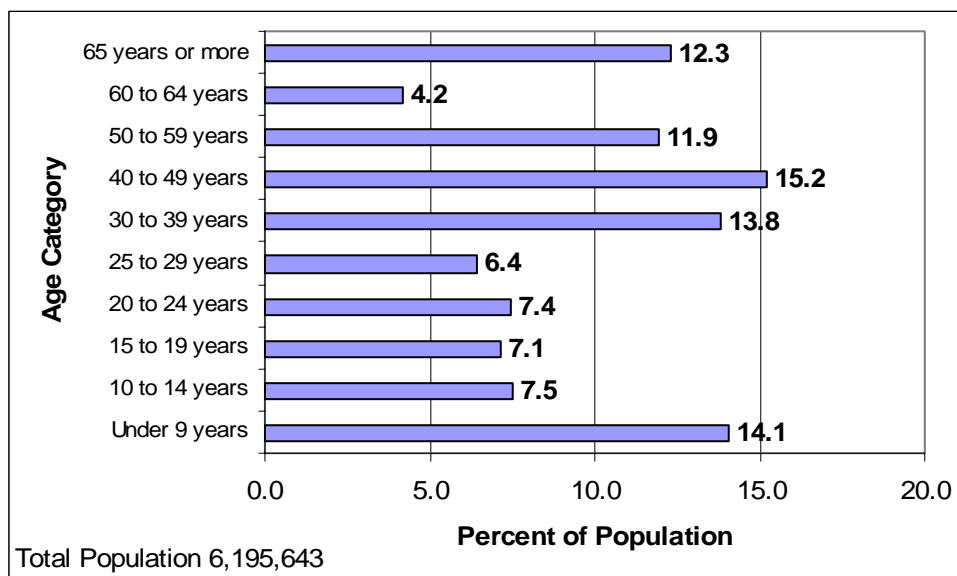


The differences in the growth of the population are shown in Figure 5. Among the fastest growing segments of the Indiana population are Asian-Americans and Pacific Islander. However, their absolute numbers in the population are very small, less than 75,000 people combined. A small change in the number of Asian-Americans or Pacific Islanders does show as a large percentage change in Figure 5. In contrast the number of Hispanics in the state is growing both in absolute numbers (more than 17,000) as well as a percentage of the state's population (8.9% from 2000 to 2003).

Age Distribution

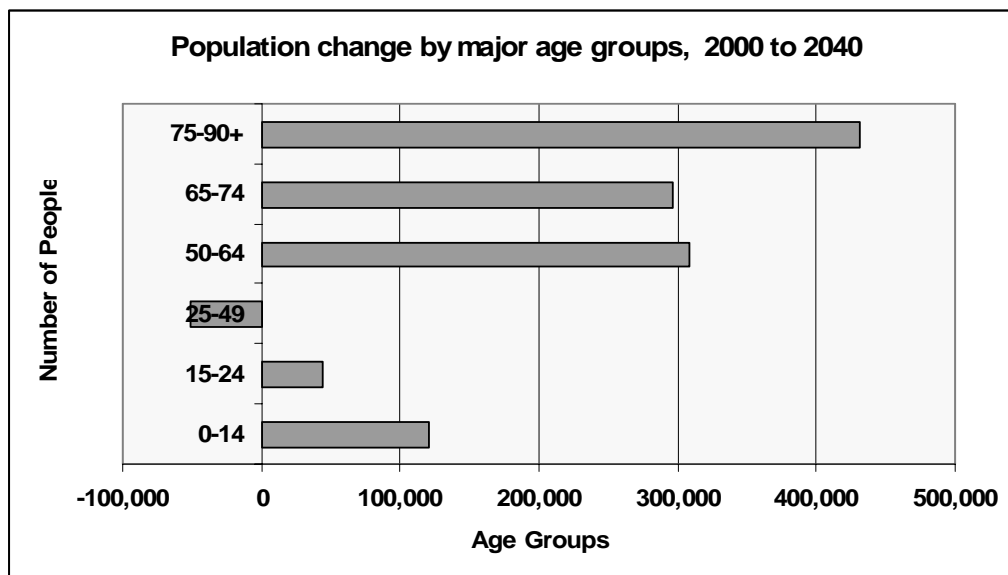
Similar to the national population, the average age of Indiana's population has increased over recent decades. The state's median age in 2000 was 35.2 years, up from 32.8 in 1990 and 29.2 in 1980. The state's population continues to grow older. The projected median age for Indiana in 2040 is 39.4 years. Figure 6 shows the age distribution of Indiana's population in 2003.

Figure 6: Percent of Indiana Population by Age Range (years), 2003



This snapshot in time of Indiana's population by age does not reveal the dynamic forces that are at work to reshape the age structure of our state's population. A look at the expected changes over the next decades will reveal what trends are currently at work. Figure 7 shows the projected changes, based on the changes between the Census 1990 and Census 2000 population age data, in the different age groups for the next forty years.

Figure 7: Population Changes by Age Groups



The advancement of the Baby boom generation in the upper age brackets will lead to the predicted negative changes in the 25–49 age bracket. For example, the population age 25 to 64 equaled 52% in 2000, a rate that will fall to 47% in 2040.

Currently, Indiana's population consists of 51.1% females and 48.9% males. The number of males has increased compared to females during the previous decade. In 2000, there were 96.3 males for every 100 females, which was an increase from 94.1 in the 1990 Census.

Socio-Economic Facts for Indiana

The socio-economic facts for Indiana contained in this section include information on labor force, unemployment, educational attainment, income, poverty rates, and medical insurance coverage.

As presented in Table 1, of the 3,187,734 individuals in Indiana's labor force, 5.1% were unemployed 2003.

Table 1: Total Number of People in the Labor Force in 2003 by Employment Status and Unemployment Rate

Labor Force in 2003	Number
Employed	3,024,367
Unemployed	163,367
Total Resident Labor Force	3,187,734
Unemployment Rate	5.1%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Indiana Department of Workforce Development

Information on the number employed and average earnings by industry is contained in Table 2. The majority of the Indiana workforce is employed in other private (20.9%), manufacturing (16.7%), and government (11.9%) jobs. The highest average earning is among those in the manufacturing industry (\$56,881). In contrast, those working in the farm industry have the lowest average earnings (\$1,510).

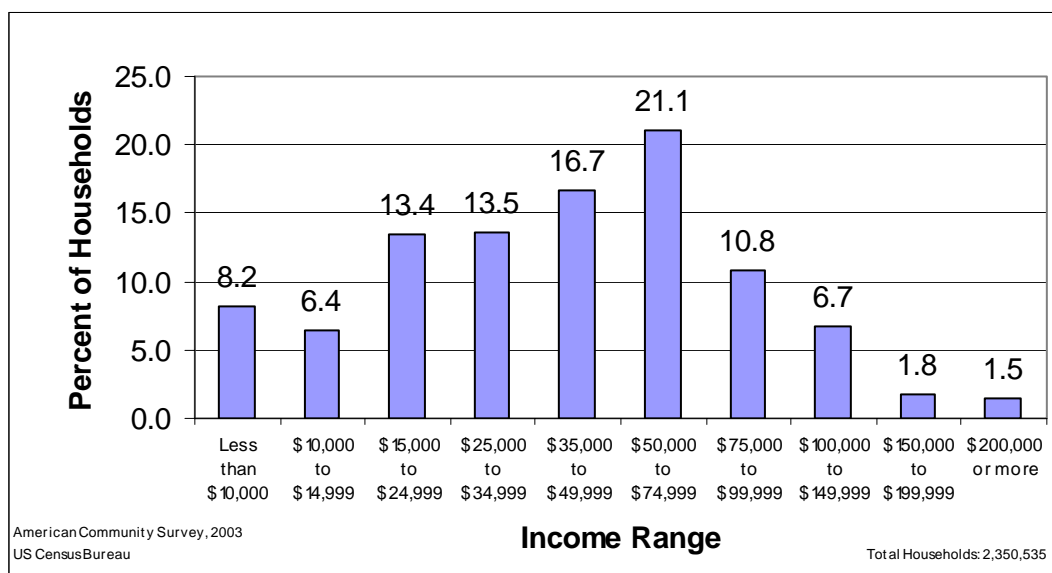
Table 2: Employment and Earnings by Industry in 2002 (NAICS)

Employment and Earnings by Industry in 2002 (NAICS)	Number Employed	Percent Distribution	Avg. Earnings Per Job
Farm	75,175	2.1	\$1,510
Accommodation, Food Service	235,910	6.6	\$13,261
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	67,997	1.9	\$24,727
Construction	213,301	5.9	\$39,464
Health Care, Social Service	347,419	9.7	\$36,299
Information	49,646	1.4	\$42,011
Manufacturing	600,717	16.7	\$56,881
Professional, Technical Service	142,809	4.0	\$44,533
Retail Trade	422,015	11.7	\$21,295
Transportation, Warehousing	133,097	3.7	\$39,445
Wholesale Trade	130,245	3.6	\$49,632
Other Private (not above)	750,704	20.9	\$30,164
Government	429,374	11.9	\$40,669
Total by Place of Work	3,598,409	100.0	\$35,953

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

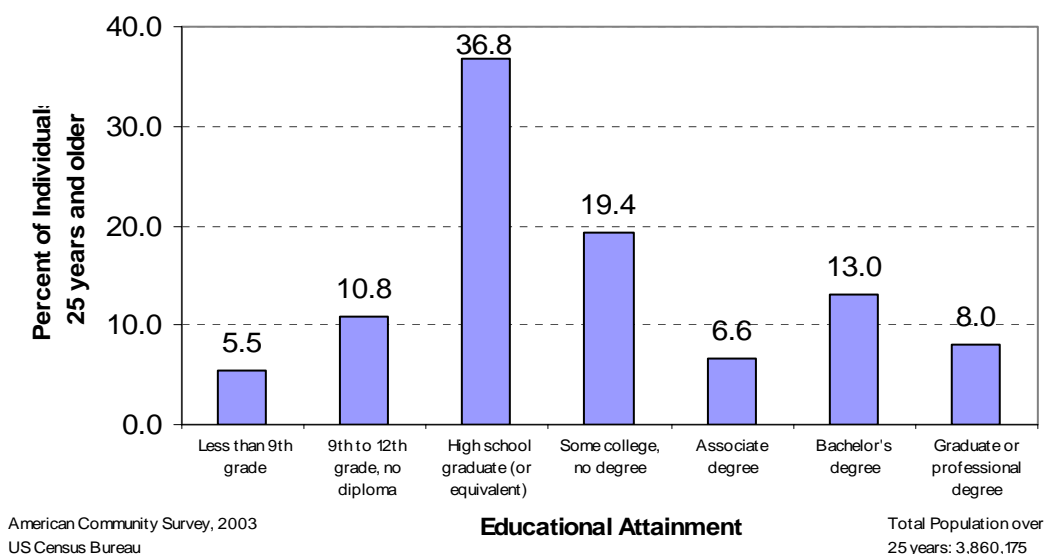
The median household income in Indiana in 2003 was \$42,124 according to the US Census Bureau. As presented in Figure 8, the modal household income was between \$50,000 and \$74,999. Importantly, 8.2% of Indiana households earn less than \$10,000.

Figure 8: Income Range by Percentage of Households, US Census Bureau 2003



Considering the educational attainment of individuals 25 years and older (see Figure 9), more than a third (36.8%) have earned a high school diploma (or equivalent) and another 27.6% have earned an associates degree, bachelor's degree, or graduate or professional degree. In contrast, 16.3% of individuals 25 years and older have not earned a high school diploma (or equivalent).

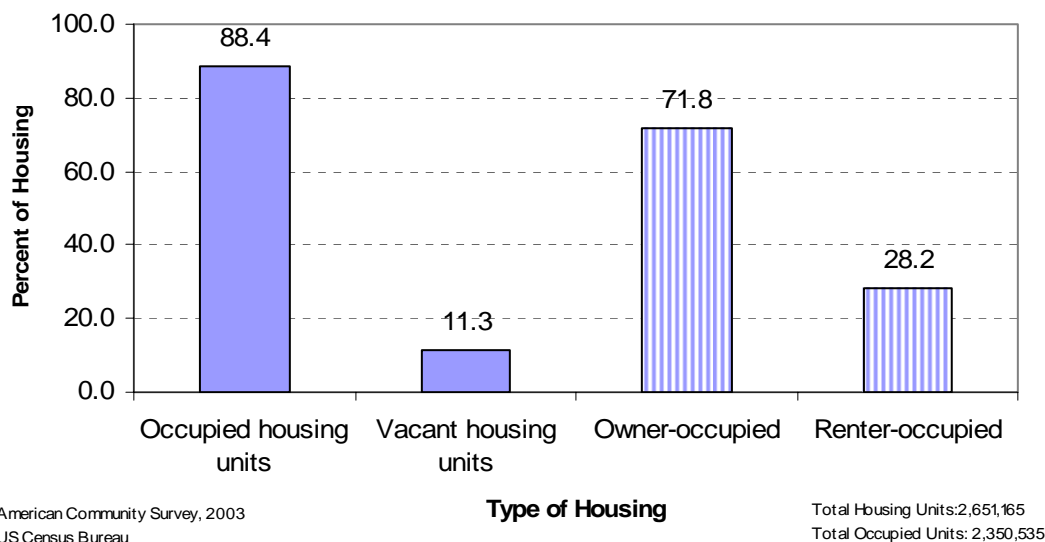
Figure 9: Educational Attainment for Individuals 25 years and older, US Census Bureau 2003



The American Community Survey, 2003 (conducted by the US Census Bureau) reported a total of 2,651,165 housing units. Figure 10 shows whether these units were occupied and whether they were owner- or renter-occupied.

Nearly all (88.4%) housing units in Indiana were occupied. Of those units that were inhabited, more than two thirds (71.8%) were occupied by the owner, and the remaining units were renter-occupied.

Figure 10: Percent of Occupied and Vacant Housing Units and Percent of Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units, 2003



The percent of owner-occupied housing units is one indicator of poverty rates in Indiana. However, a more precise indicator of poverty rates is household income.

Federal poverty guidelines are based on all income, before taxes, except capital gains and losses. These guidelines are adjusted each year, and they differ depending on family size. For example, the 2003 poverty threshold was \$8,980 for a single person and \$30,960 for a family of 8 or more (see Table 3).

Table 3: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines 2003

Size of Family Unit	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$ 8,980	\$11,210	\$10,330
2	\$12,120	\$15,140	\$13,940
3	\$15,260	\$19,070	\$17,550
4	\$18,400	\$23,000	\$21,160
5	\$21,540	\$26,930	\$24,770
6	\$24,680	\$30,860	\$28,380
7	\$27,820	\$34,790	\$31,990
8	\$30,960	\$38,720	\$35,600
For each additional person, add	\$3,140	\$3,930	\$3,610

Source: *Federal Register*, Vol. 68, No. 26, February 7, 2003, pp. 6456-6458.

According to federal poverty guidelines for 2003, 11% of people in Indiana were living in poverty. In particular, 13% of related children 18 years of age and younger were living below the poverty level, and 8% of people 65 years old and over met the poverty guidelines. Of families, 7% have incomes below the poverty level. In comparison, 25% of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level (American Community Survey, 2003, US Census Bureau).

The 3-year average (2001-2003) for medical insurance coverage (see Table 4) shows that the majority of Indiana residents ages 19 to 64 were covered by some form of medical insurance. For this time period, an average of 12.9% did not have some form of health insurance. Although this rate is lower than the national average (15.1%) of uninsured residents for the same time period, there was a significant 1% increase in the number of uninsured Indiana residents from 2002 to 2003.

Table 4: Percentage of People without Health Insurance Coverage for the United States, Indiana, and neighboring States using 3-Year Averages

National and States	3-year average 2001-2003		Change in Percentage Points (2002-2003 Average less 2001- 2002 Average)	
	Percent	90 percent confidence interval	Percent	90 percent confidence interval
United States	15.1	0.1	0.5*	0.1
Indiana	12.9	0.7	1.0*	0.8
Illinois	14.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
Kentucky	13.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
Michigan	11.0	0.6	0.2	0.6
Ohio	11.7	0.6	0.5	0.6

Note: * Statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

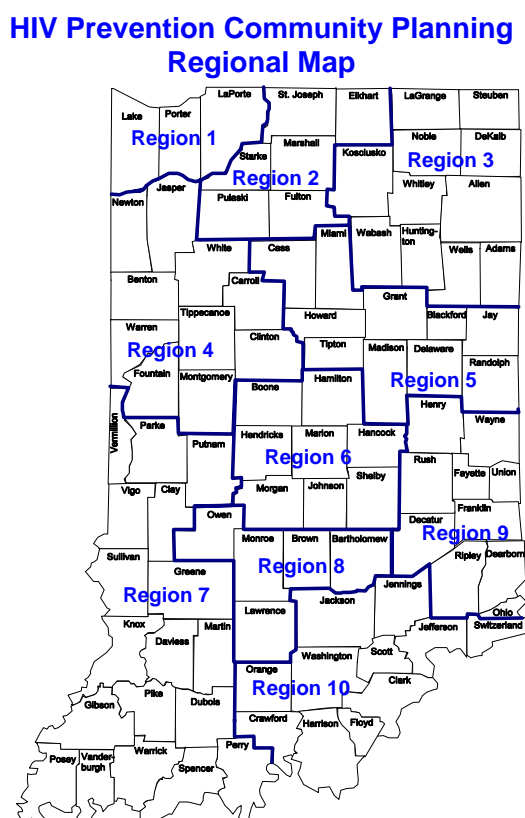
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 to 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Health Regions

In order to distribute federal funds that were made available for the prevention of and education about HIV, the state health department, in cooperation with community groups throughout the state of Indiana, created ten health regions. The geographic boundaries of those regions were based on the availability of either community based organizations that provide counseling and testing services or regional health departments that offer these services, as well as epidemiologic facts for these regions.

Figure 11 shows the current configuration of the ten regions. The boundaries of the regions will change if epidemiologic fundamentals warrant re-arranging the regional boundaries. Throughout this report, mentioning of health regions will refer to the regions as defined in Figure 11. A larger copy of this map can be found in Appendix C.

Figure 11: Health Regions in Indiana



9/2002

Based on the Census 2000 findings, Table 5 shows the estimated number of people for each Health Region by race/ethnicity. Additionally, the last column contains the 2003 population estimates for each of the ten regions.

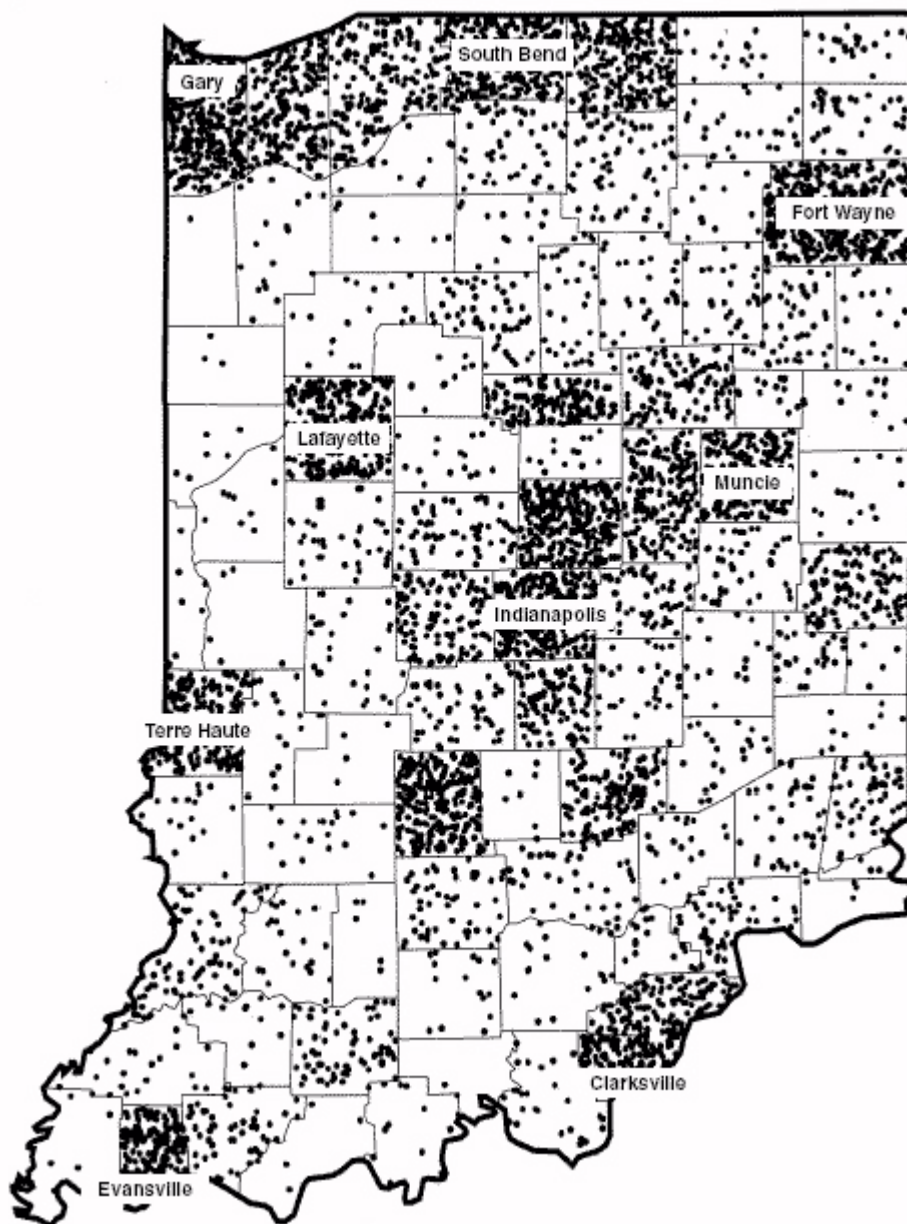
Table 5: Percentage Race/Ethnicity Categories by Health Region in 2000 and Population Totals by Health Region in 2000 and 2003

Region	African Amer. (%)	Amer. Indian (%)	Asian/ Pacific Islander (%)	White (%)	Other (%)	Hispanic (%)	2000 Total Population	2003 Total Population
1	18.1	0.3	0.8	74.6	3.7	9.3	747,803	749,887
2	7.3	0.3	1.0	85.5	3.3	5.9	556,611	558,961
3	5.3	0.3	0.8	89.3	1.8	3.5	734,412	738,991
4	1.3	0.2	2.0	92.4	2.1	4.1	349,970	353,180
5	5.5	0.3	0.5	92.3	0.9	2.0	563,403	560,516
6	14.0	0.2	1.3	78.7	1.3	2.7	1,523,029	1,543,372
7	3.6	0.2	0.6	94.3	0.4	1.0	712,419	714,840
8	1.9	0.2	2.0	93.2	0.7	1.6	276,714	279,585
9	1.7	0.2	0.4	96.3	0.4	0.8	296,899	296,604
10	2.7	0.2	0.4	93.5	0.6	1.3	397,808	399,707
Total							6,159,068	6,195,643

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, American Community Profile Survey, 2003

Finally, Figure 12 shows the relative density of active physicians with an Indiana license. According to the Census Bureau, the density of physicians in Indiana is at or above the levels of physicians nationwide. As shown, physicians are concentrated in urban areas.

Figure 12: Active Physicians with an Indiana License, by County of Principal Practice Location *



This dot density map depicts the relative density of physicians in a particular county, not the precise location of each physician. Physicians may have additional practice locations and /or draw their patients from multiple counties.

Source: Indiana Health Care, Professional Development Commission, Indiana Physician Survey, 2001

Endnotes:

The 2003 American Community Survey universe is limited to the household population and excludes the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate is represented through the use of a confidence interval. The confidence interval computed here is a 90 percent confidence interval and can be interpreted roughly as providing 90 percent certainty that the true number falls between the lower and upper bounds.

(Note: Table 1,2,3,4)

The number of householders does not necessarily equal the number of households because of differences in the weighting schemes for the population and occupied housing units.

(Note: Table 1,3)

Employment and unemployment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection.

(Note: Table 3)

Industry codes are 4 digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2002. However, the Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U. S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

(Note: Table 3)